(ग) क्या भारतीय संविधान के कुछ अनुच्छेद/खण्ड जम्मू और कश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होते:

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) राज्य को दी जाने वाली घोषित अधिकतम स्वायत्ता की सीमायें क्या हैं?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस.आर. बालासुब्रहमण्यन): (क) जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के संविधान की धारा-40 के अधीन ली जाने वाली शपथ के संगत उद्धरण का पाठ इस प्रकार है:

"मैं ईश्वर के नाम पर शपथ लेता हूं कि मैं विधि द्वारा स्थापित राज्य के संविधान के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धा और निष्ठा रखूंगा, कि मैं निष्ठापूर्वक भारत की सम्प्रभुता और अखंडता बनाए रखूंगा, और कि मैं निष्ठापूर्वक तथा शुद्ध अन्त:करण से मुझे सौंपे जाने वाले कर्तव्य का निर्वहन करूंगा।"

(ख) से (घ) भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद-370 में किए गए प्रावधानों के अनुरूप, भारत के संविधान के विभिन्न उपबंध, अनुकूलन एवं उपांतरण सहित या इनके बिना, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में लागू किए गए हैं। ये भारत के संविधान के परिशिष्ट-I में वर्णित हैं।

(ङ) इस बारे में इस अवस्था में ब्यौरे देना संभव अथवा व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

Courtailing the number of gas connections with dealers

2851. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to curtain the number of gas connections with a particular dealer and to appoint more number of such dealers in the country to provide job opportunities to others and whether similar action is proposed in the case of petrol pumps also, for setting up of more number of petrol pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. New dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products are planned keeping in view the requirements of the area and economic viability of operation. However, restructuring, by way of opening new LPG distributorships and retail outlets is also undertaken wherever sales of existing agencies is much higher than the norms fixed. Transfer of excess LPG connections from existing distributorships is also made.

Sale of spurious bottled water in the capital

2852.SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sale of spurious bottled water in the Capital under different brand names; and

(b) if so, the action initiated by Government against the persons selling the spurious bottled water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) and (b) Water is not included in the definition of food laid down under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. However, standards of mineral water have been laid down under the provisions of PFA Act, 1954 & Rules, 1955. The Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs have been requested to keep a vigilance on quality of mineral water sold in the market.

Different rates of electricity charged by SEB's

2853.SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Electricity Boards are charging uniform rate, per unit, of electricity supplied to consumers in different categories such as domestic, industrial, commercial and agricultural;

(b) if not, what are the details thereof and the reasons for charging different rates to consumers falling in the same categories, mentioned above;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the State Electricity Boards charging the highest rates for supply of electricity to consumers are the ones making huge losses; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Statement showing estimated average rates of electricity applicable to different of consumers is attached at statement (see below). The electricity tariff is being fixed by SEBs as per the respective State Government policies.

(c) and (d) The losses incurred by the Board depends upon the gap between the average cost of supply and realisation and the energy sold. In 1994-95, the gap between cost of realisation and supply varies between (-) 181 Paise/Kwh (Assam) to (+) 20 Paise/Kwh (Himachal Pradesh)., During the same period the loss/ profit of SEB varies between (-) Rs. 978 crore (Uttar Pradesh) to (+) Rs. 321 crore (Maharashtra).

Statement

Statement showing Agricultural Tariff (as on 30.11,96) & Agricultural Realisation by SEBs from Agricultural Sector during 1994-95.

s. No.	Name of the Board	Date of Revision	Applicability (Load)	Tariff Flat Rate Rs ./HP/Annum/ 2/X/KWH	Metered Supply	Elect. Duty/ Tax	Average Realisation during 94- (P.Kwh)
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8.96	Upto 75 HP Upto3HP Above 3HP-5HP Above 5HP-10HP	 250 350 450	 — 50		 5.73
2.	Bihar	1.7.93	—	360	—	2P/KWH	15.24
3.	Gujarat	21.5.93	Upto 75 HP 75HP-15HP Above 15	470 760 912	 50	5% of consumption Charges	21.97
4.	Haryana	28.12.94	Upto 26 HP	540	50	—	45.38
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.11.95	—	—	50	15P/KWH	141.68
6.	Karnataka	17 96	Upto 10 HP Above 10 HP	100	— 50	— —	 2.10
7.	J&K	1.4.88	—	180	10	22% of Basic	—
8.	Kerala	1.10.94	Upto 5KW . Above 5KW-10KW Above 10 KW-40KW Above	60 (Net) 120 (Net) 36/KW 60/KW	12	10% of Basic Rate	23.95
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.7.96	Upto 3 HP Above 3 HP-5HP Above 5HP-10HP	480 600 600 720	85		21.60
10.	Maha-rashtra	1.7.96	—	300	50	—	18.17
11.	Meghalaya	1.9.96	—	—	50	6P/KWH	55.33
12.	Punjab	1.7 96	—	2500			50 plus Rs 3/BHP34.59
13.	Rajasthan	1.10.96	Upto 3 HP 3HP-5HP 5HP-7H P492 Above 7-5 HP -10HP Above 10HP516	384 444	50 IP/Kwh Unmetered supply 5% of flat rate	Metered supply	31.30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16.7.94	upto 25HP plus	600 Rs. 120/connection for	50	—	34.93
15.	Tamil Nadu	1.2.95		Free	Supply		0.22

1	2	3	'4	5	6	8
16.	West Bengal	7.1.95	Upto 3HP Above 3HP 5HP Above	Domestic Tariff 1300 1700	65	19.74
17.	Assam	8.9.94	Daily consumption		90	129.73
18.	Orissa	21.5.96	Kwh/day upto 20 Above 20-upto 100 Above 100 AU Units		150 180	100
			consumption upto 150Kwh/m Above 150	55 65	5P/Kwh	18.92

Decline in self reliance level in crude oil

2854. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMR SAMBHAJI-RAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the self reliance level in respect of crude oil has decreased since 1990-91 onwards, year after year;

(b) whether Government propose to review and revive the oil-exploration policy to increase the self reliance level, at least to restore it to the level of 1990-91, by the year 1999-2000; and

(c) if so, what steps have been/are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The details of yearwise crude oil production and the level of self-reliance since 1990-91 are as under:—

Year	Crude Oil Production (MMT)	Consumption of Petro-leum Pro-ducts (MMT)	Level of self-reliance
1990-91	33.02	55.04	60%
1991-92	30.346	56.97	53%
1992-93	26.95	58.90	46%
1993-94	27.026	60.81	44%
1994-95	32.24	65.49	49%
1995-96	35.152	72.57	48%

Various steps being taken by the Government to increase crude oil production are:—

(1) Implementation of new projects/schemes and additional development of existing fields.

(2) Implementation of EOR Schemes and extending some of EOR's Schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.

(3) Implementation of specialised technologies such as ERD, side track, horizontal and drain hole drilling.

(4) Obtaining services of international experts wherever considered necessary.

(5) 3D seismic survey of the oil fields.

(6) Rectificatory measures such as aggressive workovers, use of specialised technologies like long/short drift side track, drain hole have been planned for revival of sick wells which still have potential.

(7) Increasing indigenous production of crude oil by developing new schemes and additional development of existing fields.

(8) Encourging the participation of private/JV in the oil sector.

(9) Enhancing exploration of hydrocarbons and increasing reserves through seismic surveys, deep water exploration, acquisition of acreages/reserves abroad and exploration in frontier areas.